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No. 80-1702

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1980

JOHN B. NICOSIA,

Petitioner,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Whether, on the face of the opinion brought for review, the courts below denied petitioner his right to a jury trial on the issue of entrapment by preempting the jury's function of evaluating the evidence?

2. Whether adherence by the District Court to the 7th Circuit's *Johnston* rule, requiring a defendant to admit the offense charged as a necessary condition precedent to the assertion of the entrapment defense, deprived this defendant of his right to a fair trial by jury?

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OPINION BELOW

The judgment and opinion of the Court of Appeals is reported at 638 F.2d 970 (7th Cir. 1980), printed in full as Appendix A to this Petition.

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

The judgment of the Court of Appeals was entered on November 25, 1980. Petitioner's timely Suggestion for Rehearing in Banc and Petition for Rehearing was denied on March 12, 1981 (Appendix B). The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. §1254(1).

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND STATUTE INVOLVED

United States Constitution—Article III, Section 2, Clause III

> The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

United States Constitution—Amendment [VI]

> In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

Title 18, United States Code, Section 1503

> Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, endeavors to influence, intimidate, or impede any witness, in any court of the United States or before any United States commissioner or other committing magistrate, or any grand or petit juror, or officer in or of any court of the United States, or officer who may be serving at any examination or other proceeding before any United States commissioner or other committing magistrate, in the discharge of his duty, or injures any party or witness in his person or property on account of his attending or having attended such court or examination before such officer, commissioner, or other com-

mitting magistrate, or on account of his testifying or having testified to any matter pending therein, or injures any such grand or petit juror in his person or property on account of any verdict or indictment assenter to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or injures any such officer, magistrate, or other committing magistrate in his person or property on account of the performance of his official duties, or corruptly or by threats or by any threatening letter or communication, influences, obstructs, or impedes, or endeavors to influence, obstruct or impede, the due administration of justice, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner is a physician and surgeon. Except for military service during World War II, he has practiced medicine continuously in East Chicago, Indiana, since 1942. He held the office of Mayor of East Chicago for two four-year terms from January 1, 1964 through December, 1971. In March, 1978, Petitioner was indicted in a three count indictment charging that he omitted substantial amounts of income from his 1971 federal income tax return (26 U.S.C. §7206) (Count 1), that he committed perjury when he testified as a witness in a criminal trial involving third parties (18 U.S.C. §1623) (Count II), and that he obstructed justice by endeavoring to influence a witness to testify falsely before a federal grand jury sitting in Hammond, Indiana (18 U.S.C. §1503) (Count III). After a jury trial in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana, petitioner was acquitted on Counts I and II, and convicted on Count III of obstruction of justice.

The "influenced" grand jury witness was Cornel Leahu, who was under a seven year prison sentence, and who had been promised consideration if he cooperated with federal

agents in their investigation of petitioner. Leahu advised an Internal Revenue Service Special Agent that he would meet and converse with petitioner while wearing a body recorder if this would constitute cooperation. The Special Agent testified that one of the purposes of recording a conversation between Leahu and petitioner was to generate evidence of an obstruction of justice. (TR 1584-1585.) This was also indicated in the Department of Justice Memorandum entitled: *Re: Request for Use of Electronic Listening Device.*

Thereafter, a federal prosecutor arranged for Leahu to be "wired" with a tape recorder and dispatched to talk in person with petitioner. The prosecutor himself testified that he instructed Leahu to "* * * lie and say he was not cooperating with the government and not wired for sound." He told Leahu to "* * * challenge [petitioner], push him and see if you can shake him a little bit." (TR 3213-3215.) This prosecutor's testimony was offered by the defense but excluded from the jury.

Acting pursuant to his instructions, Leahu sought out petitioner and engaged him in conversation. In that conversation he repeatedly lied to petitioner by falsely describing himself as a potential grand jury witness who was on the verge of giving testimony that would inculpate petitioner on a variety of offenses. (TR 2098, 2103, 2107, 2127, 2135, 2148 & 2152.)

The product of these efforts were tape recordings which became the crucial evidence against petitioner at his trial.

Until Leahu made his deal with federal prosecutors, petitioner was not under investigation for obstruction of justice nor had petitioner ever attempted to "influence" Leahu (TR. 2220-2221). After Leahu made his deal with federal prosecutors, obstruction of justice was the only

charge on which petitioner was convicted, and following his testimony against petitioner Leahu's prison term was reduced. The "offense" generated by Leahu was thus the only offense for which petitioner was adjudged guilty.

At trial, and in the court of appeals, petitioner argued that the jury should have been instructed on the law of entrapment. Prior to the jury charge, the district judge held that the rule of *United States* v. *Johnston,* 426 F.2d 112 (7th Cir. 1970), foreclosed instructing the jury on entrapment unless petitioner admitted the offense charged. Subsequent to verdict, however, the district judge stated that there was an insufficient evidentiary basis upon which to submit an entrapment instruction.

In the Seventh Circuit, a divided panel concluded from its review of the record that the evidence showed that the government informer, "did not induce Nicosia to a criminal act which he lacked predisposition to commit" (638 F.2d at 973, App. 9), and thus this case was an inappropriate vehicle for reviewing the *Johnston* rule.

REASONS FOR ALLOWING THE WRIT

The panel majority opinion is in conflict with settled law, shown by decisions of at least five other circuits, holding that a defendant is entitled to an instruction on entrapment whenever some evidence of government initiation of the offense has been produced. (*See, e.g., Kadis* v. *United States,* 373 F.2d 370 (1st Cir. 1967); *United States* v. *Riley,* 363 F.2d 955 (2d Cir. 1966); *United States* v. *Bailey,* 503 F.2d 969 (5th Cir. 1974); *Notaro* v. *United States,* 363 F.2d 169 (9th Cir. 1966); *Hansford* v. *United States,* 303 F.2d 219 (D.C. Cir. 1962).) Such evidence was presented at trial and it was clearly sufficient to meet the minimal burden which a defendant must sustain. *See,* dissenting opinion, 638 F.2d at 976-977, App. 16-17.

The panel opinion demonstrates on its face that the test here applied was not whether the record showed some evidence of entrapment, but whether the panel judges believed either the defendant's lack of predisposition or his explanation of the tape-recorded conversation on which the entrapment issued turned. (638 F.2d at 973, App. 9.) Such weighing of the evidence is an impermissible preemption by the court of the critical jury function—to evaluate the evidence and to decide, under proper instructions, whether petitioner was the victim of entrapment. Both the district judge and the court of appeals substituted their judgment for that of the jury on this central issue in the case, thus depriving petitioner of his right to trial by jury, guaranteed by the Constitution. Article III, §2, cl. III and Amendment VI.

Additionally, the majority opinion indicates that the trial judge refused to instruct the jury on entrapment because the defendant would not admit the offense charged.

In approving this conduct the Seventh Circuit maintains fidelity to the rule of *United States* v. *Johnston,* 426 F.2d 112 (7th Cir. 1970), holding that an admission by a defendant that he committed the criminal act charged is a necessary condition precedent to the assertion of the entrapment defense. This holding is, and long has been, in conflict with this Court's judgment in *Sorrells* v. *United States,* 287 U.S. 435 (1932), and continues a conflict among the circuits on this issue. *See, United States* v. *Demma,* 423 F.2d 981 (9th Cir. 1975).

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully prays allowance of the Writ and reversal of the judgment.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX

APPENDIX "A"

UNITED STATES of America,
Plaintiff-Appellee,

v.

John B. NICOSIA, Defendant-Appellant.

No. 79-1918.

United States Court of Appeals,
Seventh Circuit.

Argued May 5, 1980.

Decided Nov. 25, 1980.

Defendant was convicted in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana, Phil M. McNagny, Jr., District Judge, of endeavoring to influence a witness to testify falsely before a grand jury, and he appealed. The Court of Appeals, East, J., sitting by designation, held that: (1) district court did not err by excluding defense of entrapment from consideration by jury; (2) district court did not err by receiving certain out-of-court statements, as nonhearsay declarations of coconspirators, without finding by a preponderance of the evidence that such statements were shown to have been made by coconspirators in furtherance of a conspiracy of which defendant was a member; (3) district court's instructions on elements of the offense were not erroneous; and (4) indictment was sufficient to charge an offense and was legally amended by district court.

Affirmed.

Swygert, Circuit Judge, dissented and filed opinion.

1. Criminal Law—772(6)

In prosecution for endeavoring to influence a witness to testify falsely before a grand jury, there was no evidence in support of a defense of entrapment calling for an appropriate jury entrapment defense instruction. 18 U.S.C.A. § 1503.

2. Criminal Law—428

When confronted with an objection to or a motion to strike a coconspirator's testimony relating to out-of-court statements of a defendant, better practice for district court is to make specific findings on record in accordance with preponderance of the evidence standard as a necessary predicate for admission of such testimony.

3. Criminal Law—1169.7

District court did not reversibly err by receiving out-of-court statements, as nonhearsay declarations of coconspirators, without finding by a preponderance of the evidence that such statements were shown to have been made by coconspirators in furtherance of a conspiracy of which defendant was a member where record abounded with independent evidence of a conspiracy and that defendant was a coconspirator thereto.

4. Obstructing Justice—18

In prosecution for endeavoring to influence a witness to testify falsely before a grand jury, instruction defining "endeavor to obstruct the due administration of justice" which did not include language that some threat or intimidation was necessary was not erroneous. 18 U.S.C.A. § 1503.

5. Obstructing Justice—18

In prosecution for endeavoring to influence a witness to testify falsely before a grand jury, district court did not err by instructing jury that the witness' grand jury testimony was relevant to investigation of the duly impanelled grand jury; district court did not take away from jury question of specific intent. 18 U.S.C.A. § 1503.

6. Obstructing Justice—18

In prosecution for endeavoring to influence a witness to testify falsely before a grand jury, trial court did not err in rejecting defendant's tendered instruction that statute under which defendant was prosecuted was not intended to make criminal acts or actions which have no potential for obstructing justice, and trial court properly instructed jury that "it does not matter if the result intended by the defendant was impossible to obtain." 18 U.S.C.A. § 1503.

7. Indictment and Information—71.4(1)

Indictment charging defendant with endeavoring to influence a witness to testify falsely before a grand jury and which listed precise lies that defendant instructed the witness to tell the grand jury was not invalid, for failing to inform defendant of conduct which constituted the offense. 18 U.S.C.A. § 1503.

8. Indictment and Information—159(1)

Only the grand jury, not the court, can materially amend a criminal indictment.

9. Indictment and Information—159(3)

District court did not err in amending indictment by changing a date to correct a typographical error.

Charles R. Purcell, Doherty & Purcell, Ltd., Chicago, Ill., for defendant-appellant.

Louis M. Fischer, Washington, D. C., for plaintiff-appellee.

Before SWYGERT and SPRECHER, Circuit Judges, and EAST,* District Judge.

EAST, District Judge.

John B. Nicosia (Nicosia) appeals his judgment of conviction and sentence to custody and a fine entered by the District Court on July 26, 1979 for endeavoring to influence witness Cornel Leahu (Leahu) to testify falsely before a grand jury in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1503. We affirm.

INDICTMENT AND JURY VERDICTS

Nicosia was indicted on March 16, 1978. Count I charged him with filing a false income tax return. Count II charged perjury. Count III charged Nicosia with endeavoring to influence witness Leahu to testify falsely before a grand jury in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1503. On March 9, 1979, the jury found Nicosia not guilty on Counts I and II and guilty on Count III.

ISSUES

Nicosia presents four issues on review:

1. Whether the District Court erred by excluding the defense of entrapment from the consideration of the jury.

---

* Honorable William G. East, Senior United States District Judge for the District of Oregon, sitting by designation.

2. Whether the District Court erred by receiving certain out-of-court statements, as non-hearsay declarations of co-conspirators, without finding by a preponderance of the evidence that such statements were shown to have been made by co-conspirators in furtherance of a conspiracy of which Nicosia was a member.

3. Whether the District Court's instructions of the elements of the offense of obstruction of justice and on the defense of impossibility were erroneous.

4. Whether the indictment was sufficient to charge an offense under 18 U.S.C. § 1503 and whether the indictment was illegally amended.

FACTS

Nicosia, a physician, was mayor of East Chicago, Indiana from January 1964 through December 1971, two four-year terms. He appointed Leahu Superintendent of the East Chicago Sanitary District. During Nicosia's second term as mayor, the city undertook its Water Pollution Abatement Project (WPAP) under the direction of the Sanitary District. The evidence implicates Nicosia in a scheme for the contractor to kick back funds to public officials. In the Spring of 1969, Nicosia, Leahu, two Sanitary District engineers, and Alfred Kovach (Nicosia's former executive assistant) met in Nicosia's basement to discuss the scheme. Subsequent conversations occurred between Nicosia and Kovach. The plan involved establishing a phony Swiss consulting firm to which fees would be paid and then returned to the United States in cash. The contractor gave one million dollars to Leahu, who gave it to Kovach, who delivered the money to Nicosia.

Leahu and Kovach first testified to a grand jury that the money was given to Sidney Moss. After Leahu and Kovach were convicted, they decided to cooperate with the Government in exchange for recommendations for reduc-

tions in their sentences. Kovach testified before the Nicosia grand jury that Nicosia, not Moss, had received the money. On June 9, 1977, Leahu testified before the same grand jury under a grant of immunity.

On June 10, 1977 and again on July 7, 1977, Leahu met with Nicosia while wearing a concealed microphone and tape recorder. On June 10, Leahu told Nicosia that he had been subpoenaed and that Kovach had changed his story. Nicosia urged Leahu to stick to his story that Moss had received the money and to state that he could not recall any basement meeting or driving Kovach to Nicosia's house to deliver money. He discussed the statutes of limitations and told Leahu to be careful about the dates he told the grand jury he had received payments. He repeatedly said that Leahu was to say that the mayor knew nothing about it. At the July 7th meeting, Nicosia again urged Leahu to say he could not remember anything involving Nicosia. These conversations were the basis of Nicosia's indictment for obstructing justice.

Nicosia identified his voice on the tape recordings at trial but denied attempting to influence Leahu improperly. Leahu testified at trial that during an unrecorded part of the July 7th conversation, Nicosia discussed giving him some money from the proceeds of the sale of some paintings.

DISCUSSION OF THE ISSUES

Issue 1.

Nicosia complains:

> "The trial court refused to admit evidence tending to prove entrapment and refused to instruct the jury as to entrapment for the stated reason that this defense was not available unless [Nicosia] admitted that he had in fact committed the offense of obstruction of justice."

The District Court's ruling was fostered by this Court's decision in *United States* v. *Johnston,* 426 F.2d 112, 114 (7th Cir. 1970). Nicosia urges that the rule of *Johnston* should be reversed in light of other Circuits' later decisions, specifically *United States* v. *Demma,* 523 F.2d 981 (9th Cir. 1975). In *Demma,* the en banc court reversed the prior rule of the circuit, similar to the requirement of *Johnston,* that a defendant must admit the acts of the alleged crime in order to raise a defense of entrapment and held at 982:

> "[A] defendant may assert entrapment without being required to concede that he committed the crime charged or any of its elements."

[1] Most certainly the rule of *Demma,* as well as a similar rule in at least four other circuits, tempts a reconsideration of *Johnston* by the Court en banc. However, this appeal is not the vehicle to drive for such a review because, as later pointed out, the evidentiary record on appeal is devoid of any evidence in support of a defense of entrapment calling for an appropriate jury entrapment defense instruction.

In this case, we look to the whole record before the District Court. Nicosia offered the testimony of Mr. Shapiro, one of the prosecutors, concerning the instructions given to Leahu, before his taped conversations with Nicosia. Even though the instructions directed Leahu to lie and to challenge Nicosia, the Court held that they were not probative of anything in the case. Nicosia seems to be claiming that since Leahu told Nicosia many lies and misled him into thinking Leahu was still loyal to him, entrapment occurred. He is wrong. "It is only when the Government's deception actually implants the criminal design in the mind of the defendant that the defense of entrapment comes into

play." *United States* v. *Russell,* 411 U.S. 423, 434-36, 93 S.Ct. 1637, 1644-45, 36 L.Ed.2d 366 (1973).

Nicosia has attempted to interpret his conversations with Leahu to be innocent, but a glance at excerpts of the tapes[1] renders his efforts futile.

---

[1] "LEAHU: I didn't say anything. That's when I got frightenened and I didn't know what to say. That's why I came to you.

NICOSIA: All you have to say is I do not recall.

LEAHU: The thing is I recall.

NICOSIA: You don't. . . .

* * * * * *

NICOSIA: I don't recall you ever bringing him to my house, and I don't think you ever recall.

LEAHU: Oh?

NICOSIA: Right?

LEAHU: That's, I, that's the . . . what it should be then, that I, I just don't recall ever driving him there . . . alright?

NICOSIA: As far as the meeting is concerned.

LEAHU: And on the meetings, don't remember?

NICOSIA: I don't, I honestly do not recall . . . ever having a meeting at Doc's house. Have you ever been to Doc's house? Yes sir.

LEAHU: Yeah, been several times.

NICOSIA: Several times. On what occasion? Social . . . affairs . . . after all, he was mayor. Did you ever give him anything? No, sir, not that I recall, ever giving him anything. Did you ever have a meeting with, ah, with [unintelligible], Well, that's what so and so said. If he says so, that's, that's his statement. I don't recall. How can I say something that I don't recall, that I don't even remember. How can I, say this is so when it isn't, when I don't recall.

LEAHU: Is that what the lawyer said too?

NICOSIA: Yeah.

LEAHU: Barnett said this? Just tell them you don't remember?

NICOSIA: As far as I know, I don't reall ever, as far as I know."

We are satisfied from our review of the entire evidentiary record that despite evidence that the Government expected to obtain evidence of obstruction of justice on the tapes, Leahu simply did not induce Nicosia to a criminal act which he lacked predisposition to commit. Although Nicosia disputes the facts, the evidence indicates that Nicosia offered Leahu money in May and that he had sought a meeting with him. Leahu provided the opportunity for Nicosia to obstruct justice by asking him what he should say to the grand jury, but that is not entrapment. *See United States* v. *Perry,* 478 F.2d 1276, 1278 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied,* 414 U.S. 1005, 94 S.Ct. 363, 38 L.Ed.2d 241 (1973). (Mere solicitation is not enough to show entrapment).

The District Court did not exclude any relevant evidence offered by Nicosia in furtherance of his claim of entrapment. We agree with the statement of the District Court in ruling adversely to Nicosia's post-trial motions—that "the tapes leave no doubt that it was the defendant who initiated the obstruction of justice." Just as Mr. Justice Rehnquist wrote in *Russell,* 411 U.S. at 436, 93 S.Ct. at 1645: "[Nicosia] was, in the words of *Sherman* [v. *United States,* 356 U.S. 369 [78 S.Ct. 819, 2 L.Ed.2d 848] (1958)], not an 'unwary innocent' but an 'unwary criminal.' "

The District Court did not err in refusing to instruct the jury on the defense of entrapment.

Issue 2

Nicosia relied upon this Court's ruling in *United States* v. *Santiago,* 582 F.2d 1128 (7th Cir. 1978), to support his assertion that the District Court erred in admitting evidence of 'co-conspirators' out-of-court statements without first finding by a preponderance of the evidence that

such statements were shown to have been made by co-conspirators in furtherance of a conspiracy of which Nicosia was a member.

Santiago states at page 1135:

> "Although in the present case the trial judge used the terminology 'prima facie' in making his preliminary finding as to the existence of the conspiracy, which heretofore has been the standard, our examination of the record satisfies us that there was no reversible error as the independent evidence of the conspiracy was more than sufficient to meet the preponderance test as well, which we now adopt."

[2] We do not read *Santiago* as projecting a rule that requires the District Court to make specific findings on the record in accordance with the preponderance of the evidence standard as a necessary predicate for admission of such co-conspirators' statements. See also *United States* v. *Continental Group, Inc.*, 603 F.2d 444, (3d Cir. 1979), cert. denied, 444 U.S. 1032, 100 S.Ct. 703, 62 L.Ed2d 668 (1980). Nor do we have to so rule in this appeal. Nevertheless we believe the record entry of such a finding is the better practice and exercise for the District Court to follow when confronted with an objection to or a motion to strike a co-conspirator's testimony relating to out-of-court statements of a defendant if for no other reason than to satisfy the District Court on the state of the evidence before it.

[3] It is not clear from the record before us whether the District Court at the moment of overruling Nicosia's objection to the testimony used the *Santiago* approved preponderance of the evidence standard. We assume, *arguendo*, that the District Court did not use that standard or even used a wrong standard. Nevertheless we find no reversible error in the admission of the testimony as the

evidentiary record before the District Court abounds with independent evidence of the existing conspiracy and that Nicosia was a co-conspirator thereto.[2]

Issue 3.

18 U.S.C. § 1503 provides, *inter alia*:

> "Whoever . . . corruptly or by threats or force . . . endeavors to . . . obstruct . . . the due administration of justice, shall be fined . . . or imprisoned . . . or both."

The District Court instructed the jury:

> "The phrase 'endeavor to obstruct the due administration of justice' includes any effort or act to influence a witness before a federal grand jury to provide false, misleading or altered information to the grand jury."

[4] Nicosia objected to the instruction and asserts that some threat or intimidation is necessary to fall within the section, citing *United States* v. *Metcalf*, 435 F.2d 754, 756-57 (9th Cir. 1970). Such an interpretation ignores the "or" in "corruptly or by threats or force" and the sound reasoning of *United States* v. *Howard*, 569 F.2d 1331, 1333 (5th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 439 U.S. 834, 99 S.Ct. 1547, 59 L.Ed. 2d 796 (1978), and *United States* v. *Walasek*, 527 F.2d 676, 679 n.9 (3d Cir. 1975). "Clearly a non-coercive but corrupt attempt to influence, e. g., by bribery, is within the prescribed conduct." *Id.*

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[2] We do not here follow rule enunciated by the Third Circuit in *United States* v. *Continental Group, Inc.* 603 F.2d 444, 457 (3d Cir. 1979):

> "A long line of authority in the Second Circuit supports our conclusion that the denial of the appellants' motion to strike constituted a finding by the court that the [District Court] had met its burden. . . ."

Nicosia attempts to draw fine distinction between the proof required under the specific clauses of the statute dealing with influencing witnesses by letters and injury and the final omnibus clause relating to obstruction of the due administration of justce.[3] He claims he was indicted under the specific language only, but his assertion is not true. The conduct charged falls within the omnibus clause, and the language of the indictment is an adequate charge under that provision. The indictment reads:

> "That on or about Jun 10 and 11, 1977, and on or about July 7, 1977, at East Chicago in the Northern District of Indiana, Hammond Division,
>
> JOHN B. NICOSIA
>
> defendant herein, did willfully, knowingly, and corruptly endeavor to influence, obstruct, and impede the

---

[3] 18 U.S.C. § 1503 reads in its entirety:

"Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, endeavors to influence, intimidate, or imupede any witness, in any court of the United States or before any United States commissioner or other committing magistrate, or any grand or petit juror, or officer in or of any court of the United States, or officer who may be serving at any examination or other proceeding before any United States commissioner or other committing magistrate, in the discharge of his duty, or injures any party or witness in his person or property on account of his attending or having attended such court or examination before such officer, commissioner, or other committing magistrate, or on account of his testifying or having testified to any matter pending therein, or injures any such grand or petit juror in his person or property on account of any verdict or indictment asserted to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or injures any such officer, commissioner, or other committing magistrate in his person or property on account of the performance of his official duties, or corruptly or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, influences, obstructs, or impedes, or endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede, the due administration of justice, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

> due administration of justice in the Northern District of Indiana, by willfully, knowingly, and corruptly endeavoring to influence Cornel Leahu, a witness before the September 1975 Grand Jury, to testify falsely before the grand jury, that is, to testify in substance that events which occurred in certain years occurred in years prior to the date of their actual occurrence, that Leahu could not recall a meeting and conversation with Nicosia, and that Leahu could not recall driving one Alfred Kovach to Nicosia's residence."

The instruction given by the District Court is not erroneous.

[5] Nicosia also argues that because specific intent is an element of the offense, the jury must also decide whether Leahu's testimony was relevant to the grand jury's investigation. He claims the Court erred by deciding the matter itself and instructing the jury that the testimony relative to Count III was relevant to the investigation of the duly empaneled grand jury. It is not clear to us how the relevance of the testimony, vis-a-vis, the grand jury investigation, affects Nicosia's subjective intent. See *United States* v. *Simmons*, 591 F.2d 206 (3d Cir. 1979). The District Court did not take away from the jury the question of specific intent.

We reject the contention.

[6] Nicosia also asserts that § 1503 was not intended to make criminal acts or actions which have no potential for obstructing justice and tendered an instruction to that effect. The District Court rejected the instruction and in lieu thereof instructed the jury that:

> "[I]f you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant willfully, knowingly, and corruptly endeavored to influence, obstruct or impede the due administration of justice, it does not matter if the result in-

tended by the defendant was impossible to obtain. The law prohibits the endeavor to obstruct justice and does not require that the due administration of justice was or could be influenced, obstructed, or impeded by the conduct of the defendant charged in Count III."

The District Court's rejection of the tendered instruction was correct and the instruction given is approved. *Osborn* v. *United States,* 385 U.S. 323, 333, 87 S.Ct. 429, 434, 17 L.Ed.2d 394 (1966); *United States* v. *Shoup,* 608 F.2d 950, 962-63 (3d Cir. 1979); *United States* v. *Jackson,* 607 F.2d 1219, 1223 (8th Cir. 1979), cert. denied, 444 U.S. 1080, 100 S.Ct. 1032, 62 L.Ed.2d 763 (1980); *United States* v. *Mitchell,* 514 F.2d 758, 761 (6th Cir.), cert. denied, 423 U.S. 847, 96 S.Ct. 86, 46 L.Ed.2d 68 (1975); *United States* v. *Rosner,* 485 F.2d 1213, 1228-29 (2d Cir. 1973), cert. denied, 417 U.S. 950, 94 S.Ct. 3080, 41 L.Ed.2d 672 (1974). *Issue* 4.

[7] Nicosia asserts that the indictment is invalid because it failed to inform him of the conduct which constitutes the offense. A request for a bill of particulars was denied. Contrary to his claim that the language of the indictment was only conclusory, it actually lists the precise lies that Nicosia instructed Leahu to tell the grand jury. Nicosia's argument on this issue is specious.

[8, 9] The District Court amended the indictment to correct a typographical error in Count III. The date of Leahu's testimony was corrected from August 20, 1977 to October 20, 1977. Only the grand jury, not the court, can materially amend a criminal indictment. *Stirone* v. *United States,* 361 U.S. 212, 217-18, 80 S.Ct. 270, 273, 4 L.Ed.2d 252 (1960). The change was immaterial to the charge. It was a mere matter of form and did not require resubmission to the grand jury. See *Russell* v. *United States,* 369 U.S. 749, 770, 82 S.Ct. 1038, 1050, 8 L.Ed.2d 240 (1962).

Nicosia shows no prejudice in his defense. The District Court did not err in entering the correct date on the indictment.

Nicosia's judgment of conviction and sentence is entered by the District Court is affirmed.

AFFIRMED.

SWYGERT, Circuit Judge, dissenting.

If I interpret the majority opinion correctly, the majority holds that the trial judge properly ruled, in light of *United States* v. *Johnston*, 426 F.2d 112 (7th Cir. 1976), that an entrapment instruction was unavailable because the defendant did not admit that he in fact committed the offense of obstruction of justice. The majority, then taking an inconsistent position, rules that there was no evidence of entrapment; therefore, an instruction on the issue was really unnecessary.

The trial judge, in contrast to the majority's ruling, viewed the evidence as sufficient to present a jury question on entrapment and only because the defendant did not admit his commission of the offense was the instruction not given. This is quite evident from the judge's ruling during the trial:

> With regard to the instructions on entrapment, the Court has indicated to the defense that the Court will give an instruction on entrapment provided that the defendant, as indicated in *U. S.* v. *Johnston*, cited at 426 F.2d 112, will admit, or make an admission to the offense stated in Count III.

The record amply substantiates the trial judge's appraisal of that statement.

I

Cornel Leahu was suprintendent of the East Chicago, Indiana, Sanitary District at the time the defendant was mayor of the city. Leahu received a seven-year sentence in connection with his role in the "kickback" scandal involving the East Chicago Water Pollution Abatement Project. The Government's background evidence in the defendant's trial was submitted in an effort to show that some of the money intended for the general contractor on the project and realized from the sale of city bonds came into the hands of city officials, including the defendant.

Shortly after entering a federal prison, Leahu contacted an IRS special agent and indicated his willingness to cooperate in the continuing investigation of the scandal with the hope that his sentence would be reduced. As a result of this contact, IRS agents and Department of Justice personnel arranged to have Leahu get in touch with the defendant, while wearing a concealed recording device. Two conversations took place between Leahu and the defendant. Both contained ostensibly inculpatory statements on the part of the defendant. At trial the defendant testified that the recordings were accurate, however, he denied that his statements were susceptible of the sinister interpretation which the Government gave them.

An FBI agent testified that one of the purposes of tape recording the initial conversation was to obtain evidence of obstruction of justice. Before contacting the defendant, an IRS agent asked Leahu if he would be willing to record a conversation with Nicosia. Leahu responded by inquiring whether if he did so it would constitute cooperaton; the agent answered that it would be noted. Later Government prosecutors told Leahu that what he was doing would be regarded as cooperation. At about this time, Leahu told

Carl DeCicco, a fellow inmate in the federal prison, that he was hoping to get probation or a transfer to a minimum security prison for his cooperation.

In summary, the record lends itself to a plausible defense theory that Government law enforcement agents and officials attempted to obtain evidence, through the taped conversations, of a crime for which the defendant only tangentially was under investigation. Nicosia was induced to talk to Leahu, after the latter had been instructed by the prosecutors to lie to the defendant about his cooperation with the Government. At the very least, this evidence was sufficient to raise the issue of entrapment. Although the burden is on a defendant to present some evidence of entrapment, the quantum to make it a jury question needs only be slight. The Ninth Circuit stated that prevailing view in *Notaro* v. *United States,* 363 F.2d 169, 174 (9th Cir. 1966):

> [I]t seems quite clear that when it can be said that the issue of entrapment has fairly arisen, whether by testimony given during the presentation of the prosecution's case in chief or by testimony offered in defense, the defendant has met whatever "burden" rests upon him.

See also *United States* v. *Riley,* 363 F.2d 955, 959 (2d Cir. 1966). The district judge's appraisal was correct; there was sufficient evidence to constitute an issue of entrapment.

II

After referring to the trial judge's refusal to instruct the jury on entrapment for the stated reason that the defendant did not admit the charge and then observing that the judge's ruling was based on *United States* v. *Johnston, supra,* the majority mentions *United States* v. *Demma,* 523 F.2d 981 (9th Cir. 1975), where the Ninth Circuit reversed

a prior ruling of that court, similar to the *Johnston* requirement. According to the majority here, "Most certainly the ruling in *Demma,* as well as a similar rule in at least four other circuits, tempts a reconsideration of *Johnston* by the Court en banc." But then illogically and incorrectly, in my judgment, the majority says that this is not the case for such reconsideration.

In *Johnston* the defendant interposed a defense of entrapment. The Government sought to show that the defendant was predisposed to commit crimes and that police acted reasonably in providing him an opportunity to commit the offense with which he was charged. In disposing of the issue, this court, without discussion, announced the rule challenged in the instant case:

> There is divergence of opinion among the Circuits . . . In the District of Columbia Circuit, as *Hansford* [303 F.2d 219] *supra,* indicates, one may deny commission of the act and still plead entrapment into committing it. In this Circuit, *United States* v. *Roviaro,* 7th Cir. 1967, 379 F.2d 911, and cases there cited; *United States* v. *Carter,* 7th Cir. 1963, 326 F.2d 351, absent admission of the act an instruction on entrapment will not be submitted to the jury.

United States v. *Johnston, supra,* 426 F.2d at 114. *United States* v. *Roviaro,* 379 F.2d 911, 914, cited in *Johnston,* stated the rule in equally cryptic terms:

> Defendant also urges that [a government informed] entrapped defendant. However, defendant admitted no criminal acts. In such a situation, it has been held that a defendant may not use the entrapment defense. *Ortega* v. *United States,* 348 F.2d 874, 876 (9th Cir. 1965); but cf. *Hansford* v. *United States,* 303 F.2d 219, 221 (9th Cir. 1962).

It is significant that this court in *Roviaro* cited for its sole support *Ortega* v. *United States,* 348 F.2d 874 (9th Cir. 1965). The significance lies in the fact that the *Ortega* decision, which followed an earlier Ninth Circuit case, *Eastman* v. *Unted States,* 212 F.2d 320 (9th Cir. 1954), was disapproved by the *Demma en banc* court. The Ninth Circuit in the latter case made its position clear: "We overrule *Eastman* v. *United States* (9th Cir. 1954) 212 F.2d 302, . . . and disapprove all authority in our circuit that relies on *Eastman* and its progency." *Demma, supra,* 523 F.2d at 982.

It seems appropriate to quote Judge Hufstedler's opinion in *Demma* at some length for it expounds by unassailable reasoning why the *Johnston* rule in this circuit should be overruled.

> The rule that a defendant, wishing to claim entrapment must concede the crime charged was first announced in this circuit in *Eastman* v. *United States, supra.* The theory behind the rule is that it is factually inconsistent for a defendant to deny the crime charged, and, at the same time, to claim entrapment.
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> • • • • • •
>
> The *Eastman* rule must be rejected for several reasons. First, in some of its applications, including the one by the district court in the case at bar, the rule conflicts with prevailing Supreme Court authority. [*Sorrells* v. *United States,* 287 U.S. 435, 53 S.Ct. 210, 77 L.Ed. 413 (1932).] Scond, in other of its applications the rule has become detached from its theoretical moorings and cannot be justified by the inconsistency theory. Third, the inconsistency theory itself is seriously infirm.
>
> • • • • • •
>
> The theory of the *Sorrels* approach to entrapment is that the acts necessary to constitute any federal

crime must be *non-entrapped* acts; non-entrapment is an essential element of every federal crime which is put in issue whenever evidence is introduced suggesting that an unpredisposed defendant was induced by the Government to commit the acts charged. In *Sorrells,* Chief Justice Hughes expressly rejected the Government's contention that a claim of entrapment necessarily involved an admission of guilt and that it was in the nature of a plea in bar.

> "This, as we have seen, is a misconception. The defense is available, not in the view that the accused though guilty may go free, but that the government cannot be permitted to contend that he is guilty of a crime where the government officials are the instigators of his conduct." (287 U.S. at 452, 53 S.Ct. at 216.)

As the district judge in the case at bar realized, the *Eastman* rule, by its terms, requires that a defendant wishing to claim entrapment concede the state of mind necessary to constitute the crime charged as well as the constituent acts. However, the requirement that the defendant concede a state of mind is in direct conflict with the *Sorrells* conception of entrapment. Under *Sorrells,* whenever the element of non-entrapment is put in issue the Government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the acts charged were non-entrapped acts. The Government bears this burden whether or not the crime charged involves a subjective, mental element and whether or not the defendant concedes any mental element involved. The *Eastman* rule relieves the Government of this burden whenever the crime charged involves a mental element which the defendant refuses to concede. Relieving the Government of the burden of proving that the necessary acts were non-entrapped conflicts fundamentally with the *Sorrells* conception of entrapment.

> *Sorrells* recognized that the special and perverse evil of entrapment is that the Government induces the otherwise innocent person to commit certain acts and then attempts to punish him for those very acts. If the Government, in addition to inducing acts, induces scienter, then the evil has been multiplied. But whether or not the Government succeeds in inducing or even tries to induce scienter, the primary, basic evil is that the Government has instigatd the very activity which causes an otherwise innocent person to suffer a criminal sanction.

Demma, supra, 523 F.2d at 982-84 (footnotes omitted). It is also important to note that the District of Columbia Circuit, *en banc,* in a unanimous decision in *Hansford* v. *United States,* 303 F.2d 219 (D.C.Cir. 1962), recognized that the alternative defenses of innocence and entrapment are not inconsistent.

In conclusion, this court should adopt the *Demma* and *Hansford* approach and overule *Johnston.* I would reverse and remand for a new trial.

APPENDIX "B"

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
For The Seventh Circuit
Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 12, 1981

Before
Hon. WILLIAM G. EAST, Senior District Judge*
Hon. LUTHER M. SWYGERT, Circuit Judge
Hon. ROBERT A. SPRECHER, Circuit Judge

No. 79-1918

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff-Appellee,

vs.

JOHN B. NICOSIA, Defendant-Appellant.
On Petition for Rehearing

ORDER

On consideration of the petition for rehearing and suggestion for rehearing *en banc* filed in the above-entitled cause by counsel for defendant-appellant, a vote of the actice members of the court was requested, and a majority of the active members of the court have voted to deny a rehearing *en banc*. A majority of the judges on the original panel have voted to deny the petition for rehearing.

Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that the aforesaid petition for rehearing be, and the same is hereby, DENIED.

* The Honorable William G. East, United States Senior District Judge for the District of Montana, Sitting by designation.

Judge Swygert voted to grant the petition for rehearing and rehearing *en banc*.

No. 80-1702

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In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1980

JOHN B. NICOSIA, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

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In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1980

No. 80-1702

JOHN B. NICOSIA, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

Petitioner contends that he was improperly denied a jury instruction on the defense of entrapment.

1. Following a jury trial in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana, petitioner was convicted of obstructing justice by endeavoring to influence the testimony of a grand jury witness, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1503.[1] He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and fined $5,000. The court of appeals affirmed (Pet. App. 1-21).

The evidence at trial showed that petitioner was mayor of East Chicago, Indiana, from January 1964 through December 1971. As mayor, petitioner appointed Cornel Leahu to

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[1]Petitioner was acquitted on one count of filing a false income tax return (26 U.S.C. 7206) and on one count of making a false statement at a prior trial (18 U.S.C. 1623).

be Superintendent of the East Chicago Sanitary District. During petitioner's second four-year term in office, the city began a large public works project under the direction of the Sanitary District (Pet. App. 5). The project contractor obtained the contract by paying kickbacks to petitioner and other city officials. Pursuant to a spring 1969 meeting in the basement of petitioner's home and subsequent conversations between petitioner and Alfred Kovach, his former executive assistant, petitioner directed the other participants to "handle" the kickback funds through Kovach (*ibid.*; Tr. 998, 1317-1319). The money was channeled through a sham Swiss corporation and back to the contractor, who ultimately paid one million dollars to Leahu, who in turn delivered it to Kovach. Kovach then delivered the money to petitioner (Pet. App. 5).

The scheme eventually was discovered, and Leahu and Kovach were summoned to testify before a federal grand jury. They both lied, testifying that the money had been given to someone other than petitioner. After Leahu and Kovach were convicted for their roles in the scheme,[2] they were again subpoenaed by the grand jury, and this time they cooperated with the government. Kovach appeared first and testified that petitioner had received the money (Pet. App. 5-6). Kovach subsequently told Leahu that he had testified truthfully about the payments (Tr. 2112). Leahu testified under a grant of immunity before the same grand jury on June 9, 1977 (Pet. App. 6).

On June 10, 1977, and again on July 7, 1977, Leahu met with petitioner. On both occasions Leahu wore a concealed microphone and tape recorder. At the outset of the June 10 meeting, Leahu told petitioner that he had been subpoenaed by the grand jury and that Kovach already had

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[2]See *United States* v. *Fitzgerald*, 579 F. 2d 1014 (7th Cir.), cert. denied, 439 U.S. 1002 (1978).

testified and had changed his story. Petitioner urged Leahu to stand by his earlier story that petitioner had not received the money. He directed Leahu to testify that he could not recall the spring 1969 meeting in petitioner's basement or driving Kovach to petitioner's home to deliver the money. Petitioner also discussed the applicable statutes of limitations and warned Leahu to be very careful about the dates he told the grand jury that he received payments. Petitioner repeatedly urged Leahu to tell the grand jury that petitioner knew nothing about the kickback scheme (Pet. App. 6).

At the July 7 meeting, Leahu told petitioner that he had met with the prosecutor and investigators, who knew specific details of petitioner's participation in the scheme (Tr. 2126-2127). Petitioner advised Leahu to say that he could not recall any of the events (Pet. App. 6, 8 n.1). When Leahu pointed out that he could remember, petitioner told him that nothing could be done if Leahu maintained his asserted loss of memory (*ibid.*; Tr. 2137, 2140-2142, 2147, 2152).

Petitioner testified at trial and identified his voice on the tape recordings, but denied attempting to influence Leahu (Pet. App. 6). The district court refused petitioner's request to instruct the jury on the defense of entrapment. The court first relied on the Seventh Circuit's rule (see *United States* v. *Johnston*, 426 F. 2d 112, 114 (1970)) that a defendant must admit the acts of the alleged offense in order to be entitled to an entrapment instruction, but in a post-trial ruling the court held that in any event there was no evidence of entrapment (Pet. 5; Pet. App. 7, 9; C.A.R. 128 at 7-9).[3]

A majority of the court of appeals panel agreed that there was no evidence that the government had induced petitioner to obstruct justice. Hence, it held there was no need to reconsider *United States* v. *Johnston*, *supra*, because,

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[3]"C.A.R." refers to the record in the court of appeals, identified by document number and the relevant pages of it.

regardless of the continued vitality of that decision, the district court properly had refused to give the requested entrapment instruction (Pet. App. 1-15). Judge Swygert dissented. In his view, there was sufficient evidence to raise the entrapment issue, and the court should have reconsidered *United States* v. *Johnston, supra,* and overruled it.[4]

2. Petitioner contends (Pet. 6) that the record shows that there was "some evidence of government initiation of the offense," thus requiring an entrapment instruction. Both courts below, however, rejected this fact-based contention, and there is no reason for further review of it. *United States* v. *Reliable Transfer Co.,* 421 U.S. 397, 401 n.2 (1975); *Berenyi* v. *Immigration Director,* 385 U.S. 630, 635 (1967).

While a defendant is not required to testify at trial in order to present a colorable entrapment claim, the record must nevertheless contain some evidence from which the jury could find either inducement or persuasion on the part of the government, or unwillingness on the defendant's part, to commit the crime. See *United States* v. *Buckley,* 586 F. 2d 498, 501 (5th Cir. 1978), cert. denied, 440 U.S. 982 (1979); *United States* v. *Christopher,* 488 F. 2d 849, 850-851 (9th Cir. 1973); *United States* v. *DeVore,* 423 F. 2d 1069, 1071 (4th Cir. 1970), cert. denied, 402 U.S. 950 (1971); *Kadis* v. *United States,* 373 F. 2d 370, 374 (1st Cir. 1967). Contrary to petitioner's claim that this requirement was satisfied, however, both the district court and the court of appeals majority found that it was petitioner " 'who initiated the obstruction of justice' " (Pet. App. 9). Indeed, the tapes showed that petitioner urged Leahu to adhere to

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[4]The dissent describes (Pet. App. 15) the district court's decision as resting on *United States* v. *Johnston, supra.* The dissent ignores, however, the district court's post-trial ruling that there was an insufficient evidentiary basis upon which to submit the entrapment issue to the jury (C.A.R. 128 at 7-9).

his previous story and that petitioner initiated the discussion about the statutes of limitations, advising Leahu to push back the dates on which he told the grand jury he had received payments (Pet. App. 6; Tr. 2104-2106, 2115, 2119, 2121-2122). Their second meeting was in a similar vein. When Leahu told petitioner that investigators knew of the spring 1969 meeting in the basement of petitioner's home, petitioner immediately and repeatedly directed Leahu to answer "I don't recall" to questions relating to that incident, despite Leahu's protests that he did remember and could not respond in that manner to every question (Pet. App. 8 n.1; Tr. 2127-2129, 2136-2138, 2140-2142, 2147-2148, 2152, 2159-2160, 2162-2163).

As the court of appeals recognized, "Leahu simply did not induce [petitioner] to a criminal act which he lacked predisposition to commit" (Pet. App. 9). Leahu merely provided petitioner with the opportunity to commit the offense, but that is not entrapment. See *Sherman* v. *United States*, 356 U.S. 369, 372 (1958); *Sorrells* v. *United States*, 287 U.S. 435, 441 (1932); *United States* v. *Perry*, 478 F. 2d 1276, 1278 (7th Cir.), cert. denied, 414 U.S. 1005 (1973); *United States* v. *DeVore, supra*, 423 F. 2d at 1072. In sum, because there was no evidence that the government "actually implant[ed] the criminal design in the mind of the defendant" (*United States* v. *Russell*, 411 U.S. 423, 436 (1973)), petitioner was not entitled to an entrapment instruction. *United States* v. *Buckley, supra*, 586 F. 2d at 501-502; *United States* v. *Brooks*, 567 F. 2d 134, 138 (D.C. Cir. 1977); *United States* v. *Glassel*, 488 F. 2d 143, 146 (9th Cir. 1973), cert. denied, 416 U.S. 941 (1974); *United States* v. *DeVore, supra*, 423 F. 2d at 1072; see *Lopez* v. *United States*, 373 U.S. 427, 436 (1963).[5]

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[5]Nor, contrary to petitioner's claim (Pet. 6), did the court of appeals or the district court impermissibly weigh the evidence in the record against his entrapment claim. Rather, the court of appeals merely fulfilled its obligation—like that of the trial court—to determine

3. For the same reason, the present case is not an appropriate vehicle in which to consider the asserted conflict between *United States* v. *Johnston, supra,* and the decisions of some of the other circuits. To be sure, some courts of appeals have disagreed with *Johnston's* holding that a defendant must admit commission of the offense charged before he is entitled to an entrapment instruction. See, *e.g., United States* v. *Demma,* 523 F. 2d 981 (9th Cir. 1975) (en banc); *Hansford* v. *United States,* 303 F. 2d 219, 221 (D.C. Cir. 1962) (en banc). Nonetheless, those courts adhere to the requirement that a defendant must make the traditional threshold showing discussed above before he is entitled to an entrapment instruction. See, *e.g., United States* v. *Brooks,* 567 F. 2d 134, 138 (D.C. Cir. 1977); *United States* v. *Glaeser,* 550 F. 2d 483, 486 (9th Cir. 1977); *United States* v. *Demma, supra,* 523 F. 2d at 984 n.4. Because, as both courts below found, there was no evidence of entrapment here, petitioner would not be entitled to an entrapment instruction even in those circuits that do not require a defendant to admit commission of the offense. Accordingly, this case presents no occasion to consider the propriety of the *Johnston* rule.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that the petition for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

WADE H. MCCREE, JR.
Solicitor General

MAY 1981

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whether petitioner had satisfied his burden of showing some evidence of inducement by the government and lack of predisposition on his part. *United States* v. *Glaeser,* 550 F. 2d 483, 487 (9th Cir. 1977); *United States* v. *Glassel, supra,* 488 F. 2d at 146. Neither the court of appeals nor the district court weighed the evidence; instead, they determined that there was *no* evidence tending to support an entrapment defense (see Pet. App. 7, 9).

No. 80-1702

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In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1980

JOHN B. NICOSIA,

Petitioner,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

On Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari To The United States Court Of Appeals For The Seventh Circuit

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REPLY BRIEF FOR PETITIONER

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In the
Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1980

No. 80-1702

JOHN B. NICOSIA,

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Respondent.

On Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari To The United States Court Of Appeals For The Seventh Circuit

REPLY BRIEF FOR PETITIONER

The Government describes the Petitioner as the recipient of an illegal one million dollar "kickback" (Memorandum, p. 2), in the face of a jury verdict finding him "Not Guilty" on the Government charge relating to that very money. (Indictment, Count I; Memorandum, p. 1.)

Having adjudged the Petitioner guilty of an offense on which the jury found him "Not Guilty", the Government proceeds to use that conclusion as a predicate to justify judicial preemption of the jury function on the obstruction of justice charge on which Petitioner was convicted.

The Government Memorandum, like the opinion of the Court of Appeals, demonstrates on its face that the test applied in this case was not whether the record showed some evidence of entrapment, but whether the panel judges believed either the defendant's lack of predisposition or his explanation of the tape-recorded conversation on which the entrapment issue turned. (Petitioner's App., at 5; Memorandum, p. 3-4.)

This weighing of the evidence by judge rather than by jury forms the core of Petitioner's complaint.[1] The district judge and the court of appeals, and now the Government in this Court, seek to substitute their judgment for that of a jury on the central factual issue in the case, thus depriving Petitioner of his right to a trial by jury, guaranteed by the Constitution. Article III, §2, cl. III and Amendment VI.

The plain fact, evident on the face of both the court of appeals decision and the Solicitor General's Memorandum, is that the district court preempted the critical jury function at trial. It did so because the defendant would not admit his guilt as required by the Seventh Circuit *Johnston* rule. *United States* v. *Johnston*, 426 F.2d 112 (7th Cir. 1970). (*See*, 426 F.2d 112; Petitioner's App., at 15.)

Petitioner was denied his right to a trial by jury on the critical issue presented at his trial because the Seventh Circuit maintains fidelity to a rule of law that is in conflict with the rule in other circuits, *United States* v. *Demma*, 423

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[1] The Solicitor General's reliance upon the "two-court" rule of *Berenyi* v. *Immigration Director*, 385 U.S. 630, 635 (1967), is misplaced. Not only are constitutional claims here raised (*see, e.g. Napue* v. *Illinois*, 360 U.S. 264, 271, 272; *Cf. Hoffa* v. *United States*, 385 U.S. 293), but the defect here complained of is not in the facts found, but in who performed the fact finding process. *Berenyi, supra*, at 635-636.

F.2d 981 (9th Cir. 1975), *Hansford* v. *United States*, 303 F.2d 219, 221 (D.C. Cir. 1962) (en banc), and with the law as stated by this Court (*Sorrells* v. *United States*, 287 U.S. 435 (1932).

The question presented is not whether the Government or any Court believes the defendant guilty or not guilty of the offense on which he was convicted; the question presented is whether judges may in effect make such a determination where the Constitution assigns that function to a jury. Article III, §2 cl. III and Amendment VI.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays issuance of the Writ and reversal of the judgment below.

Respectfully submitted,

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